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# New Literature

## OLD TESTAMENT

### BOOKS

HARPER, W. R. Amos and Hosea.  
With Map and Chronological Chart.  
(*International Critical Commentary*.)  
New York: Scribner, 1905. Pp.  
clxxxii + 424. \$3.

All the data are here furnished for a full consideration of every problem connected with these two collections of prophecies, whether textual, chronological, exegetical, theological, or historical. Abundant citations of literature and of divergent views mark the entire presentation of the material. Much emphasis is laid upon the poetical or strophical form of the original utterances. A striking feature is the long introduction, a large portion of which is devoted to a discussion of the prophetic antecedents of Amos and Hosea.

HARPER, W. R. The Structure of the  
Text of the Book of Hosea. Chicago:  
The University of Chicago Press, 1905.  
Pp. 51. \$1.

This is a presentation of the text of Hosea in its original, poetic form. The Hebrew text, arranged in strophes, is given on the left-hand page with the English translation parallel to it on the right-hand page. All later portions of the text are printed on the margin in smaller type. Necessary emendations of the text have been incorporated, and the authorities for such emendations are cited in footnotes. This, with the similarly arranged text of Amos previously published (1904), is designed to accompany the author's commentary on Amos and Hosea (see above).

HARPER, W. R. The Priestly Element  
in the Old Testament: An Aid to His-  
torical Bible Study, for Use in Advanced  
Bible Classes. Revised and enlarged  
edition. (*Constructive Bible Studies*,  
College Series.) Chicago: The Uni-  
versity of Chicago Press, 1905. Pp.  
viii + 292. \$1.

This is a greatly enlarged edition of an earlier work (1902), the new material constituting eight chapters, three appendixes, and an index—in all,

141 pages. Seven of the new chapters deal with the general subject of the priestly literature, and the eighth is given to "The Permanent Value, or Essential Significance, of the Priestly Element." In its revised form the book covers the entire range of the priestly contribution to Hebrew life and thought, and furnishes opportunity for a comprehensive study of this important subject.

PEAKE, A. S. Job: Introduction, Re-  
vised Version with Notes and Index.  
(*The Century Bible*.) Edinburgh:  
Jack, 1905. Pp. vi + 355.

The introduction, of forty-seven pages, deals with the usual problems; e. g., the theology, the unity, the date, the poetic form. The commentary is concise and clear. The book is well adapted to the needs of adult Bible classes and teachers, and forms an excellent supplement to the late Professor Davidson's commentary, published twenty years ago.

KÖNIG, EDUARD. "Altorientalische Welt-  
anschauung" und Altes Testament.  
Berlin: Runge, 1905. Pp. 69. M. 1.

Another contribution to the endless *Babel-Bibel* controversy. It is a discussion of the problem "whether and to what extent the so-called *Weltanschauung* of the ancient Orient exercised a positive influence upon the Old Testament representation."

JEREMIAS, A. Monotheistische Strö-  
mungen innerhalb der babylonischen  
Religion. Leipzig: Hinrichs, 1904.  
Pp. 48. M. 0.80.

Another echo from *Babel-Bibel*. This pamphlet indicates several monotheistic tendencies within the Babylonian religion, but emphatically denies the correctness of Delitzsch's statement that such evidence of monotheism has been discovered in Babylon as deprives Israel of her greatest glory, viz., "that she alone of all the nations succeeded in attaining to pure monotheism."

DELITZSCH, F. Babel und Bibel. Dritte  
Vortrag. Stuttgart: Deutsche Ver-  
lags-Anstalt, 1905. Pp. 69. M. 2.

This is the last lecture of the famous series on Babylon and the Bible.

SELLIN, E. Die Spuren griechischer Philosophie im Alten Testament. Leipzig: Deichert, 1905. Pp. 32. M. 0.60.

A brief discussion of the evidences of the influence of Greek philosophy upon the Old Testament religion.

Jewish Encyclopædia, Vol. IX. Morawczyk—Philippson. New York: Funk & Wagnalls, 1905. Pp. xx + 685.

The more important biblical articles in this volume are Moses, New Testament, Palestine, Passover, Pentateuch, and Pharisees.

STADE, B. Biblische Theologie des Alten Testaments. Vol. I: Die Religion Israels und die Entstehung des Judentums. (*Grundriss der theologischen Wissenschaften*, Abtheilung XVII.) Tübingen: J. C. B. Mohr, 1905. Pp. xii + 383.

A history of the religion of Israel from the earliest times down to the days of Ezra and Nehemiah. An interesting survey of the material, from the hand of one of the most scholarly, but radical, representatives of Old Testament criticism. The method is distinctly historical, no attempt being made apparently at a systematic or philosophical presentation of underlying principles.

### BOOKS

ROBERTSON, A. T. The Student's Chronological New Testament. With Introductory Historical Notes and Outlines. New York: Revell, 1904. \$1, net.

An effort to exhibit the books of the New Testament (in the text of the American Standard Revision) in their historical order, as conservatively understood. The plan is a good one, but might have been more fully carried out; e. g., in the articulation of Paul's epistles with the narrative of Acts. It is more likely that Hebrews was written to Rome than from Italy to Palestine, and at other points the introductions might be criticised. Through the body of the book there is no pagination.

JEREMIAS, A. Babylonisches im Neuen Testament. Leipzig: Hinrichs, 1905. Pp. 132. M. 3.

### ARTICLES

BARNES, A. S. Suggestions on the Origin of the Gospel according to St.

### ARTICLES

SELLIN, E. Der Ertrag der Ausgrabungen auf den Trummerfeldern des alten Orients, insbesondere Palästinas, für die Erkenntnis der Entwicklung der Religion Israels. *Neue kirchliche Zeitschrift*, February, 1905, pp. 102-36.

A concise but comprehensive résumé of the results of recent oriental exploration as they affect our knowledge of the development of Israel's religion. The survey covers the work in Egypt, Babylonia, Cyprus, and Palestine.

KENNETT, R. H. The Origin of the Aaronite Priesthood. *Journal of Theological Studies*, January, 1905, pp. 161-86.

An ingenious, but somewhat unsatisfactory, attempt to explain the steps by which descent from Aaron came to be looked upon as the indispensable requirement for admission to the ranks of the priesthood.

SMITH, G. A. Jerusalem from Rehoboam to Hezekiah. *Expositor*, March, 1905, pp. 225-36.

GORDON, A. R. Wellhausen. *Ibid.*, pp. 177-94.

The first of a series of articles on the life and work of the greatest living Old Testament scholar.

## NEW TESTAMENT

Matthew. *Journal of Theological Studies*, January, 1905, pp. 187-203.

The author's theory of three editions by Mark of his gospel—Caesarea, ca. 42 A. D.; Alexandria, some years later; Rome, ca. 68 A. D.—is applied to the problem of the composition of Matthew's gospel. The assignment of non-Markan material common to Matthew and Luke, to the *Logia* of Matthew, is discarded as an assumption unsupported by the facts. It is suggested that the first gospel represents the fusion of two earlier documents: the Gospel of Mark in one of its earlier forms, and a "Greek translation of the *Logia* of St. Matthew, a work consisting of five chapters, each of which chapters has been inserted almost intact, and fitted on to some appropriate portion of the Marcan narrative with out any great attention to exact chronological order." This took place probably at Alexandria, about 66 A. D.

The recognition of Luke's Peræan section (9:51-18:14; 10:1-28) as a source of Matthew and of Luke would clarify and strengthen the writer's treatment of the synoptic problem.

BINDLEY, T. H. The Method of the Christ. *Expository Times*, February, 1905, pp. 201-5.

MACKINTOSH, ROBERT. The Dawn of the Messianic Consciousness, II. *Ibid.*, pp. 211-15.

BARTLET, VERNON. The Historical Setting of the Second and Third Epistles of St. John. *Journal of Theological Studies*, January, 1905, pp. 204-16.

It is urged, against Dom Chapman, that those who went out for the name's sake were evangelists, not fugitives from Roman persecution; that our 2 John is referred to by the "few words to the church;" that Demetrius is not Paul's Demas; and that the destination of the second epistle is

some church in Asia Minor, perhaps Thyatira—not Rome or Antioch.

JACKSON, GEORGE. The Ethical Teachings of St. Paul. (3) The Pagan Virtues. *Expositor*, March, 1905, pp. 194-208.

The apostles assumed and built upon the natural morality, with its recognition of the duties of courage, honesty, industry, truthfulness, temperance, justice, which was recognized by the best spirits of paganism.

SOUTER, A. The Original Home of Codex Claromontanus, (D<sup>Paul</sup>). *Journal of Theological Studies*, January, 1905, pp. 240-43.

Claromontanus, like Laudianus, was written in Sardinia in the sixth century.

## RELATED SUBJECTS

### BOOKS

SMITH, G. A. The Forgiveness of Sins, and Other Sermons. New York: Armstrong, 1905. Pp. xii + 266.

Professor Smith is well known as a powerful and attractive preacher, and his deep religious insight and fine literary feeling characterize this collection of his earlier sermons.

### ARTICLES

RAMSAY, W. M. The Book as an Early Christian Symbol, I. *Expositor*, March, 1905, pp. 209-24.

BACON, B. W. Papias and the Gospel according to the Hebrews. *Ibid.*, pp. 161-77.

JAMES, M. R. A Note on the Acta Pauli. *Journal of Theological Studies*, January, 1905, pp. 244-46.

A suggestion that the Acts of Paul may have been intended as a sequel to the Acts of the Apostles.